



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN 1908

BY GEORGE H. CHASE
Harvard University

In the reports of explorations in Greek lands during the year 1908 the most notable feature is the constantly increasing attention paid to the relics of the prehistoric age and the comparative neglect of the older "classic" sites.¹ If the spirit of Schliemann still haunts the regions that he loved so well, it must derive unbounded satisfaction from the contemplation of the modern search for prehistoric antiquities, once so much neglected by students of Greek archaeology.

In one region, however, in Asia Minor, the craze for the prehistoric is less marked, though perhaps only from lack of material. Here the Germans and the Austrians continue patiently to explore the Greek (and even the Roman and Byzantine) remains of Pergamum, Miletus, and Ephesus, content to add new facts to the already large store of information about the historic age of Greece, and only occasionally lighting upon objects from the period before the time of recorded history. It is difficult to obtain recent information about these explorations, since the official reports are issued at best a year or more later than the excavations themselves, and in regard to last year's work at Miletus and Ephesus I have been unable to obtain any definite information. The most recent official reports, however, make it possible to supplement my earlier summaries in many details. So the sixth preliminary report of the work at Miletus, which covers the years 1906 and 1907, gives an interesting account of the early development of the city. Near the later temple of Athena remains of Mycenaean houses were found, and above them a layer with geometric pottery. Then follow extensive remains on the height now called Kalabaktepe, which evidently mark the site of the city destroyed by the Persians in 494 B. C., and not reinhabited. Here remains of a

¹ This year, as last, I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Dawkins' "Archaeology in Greece," in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, XXVIII (1908), pp. 319-36, and to the "Archaeological News" in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, XII (1908), pp. 359-69, and XIII (1909), pp. 75-94.

temple and its surrounding wall have been discovered, and a long stretch of the town wall, dating from the period of late geometric pottery (not later than 650 B. C. and probably considerably earlier) has been excavated. The pottery includes most of the varieties in use from late Mycenaean times down to 494: Mycenaean, geometric, "Rhodian" and "Samian" ware (both of which are possibly Milesian), Naucratic, "Cyrenaic," Corinthian, and Attic, both black-figured and red-figured. After the destruction by the Persians, the city of the fifth and later centuries was built in the plain, and it is the extensive ruins of this settlement that the Germans have been gradually uncovering since 1899. In 1906 and 1907 attention was directed mainly to the Hellenistic gymnasium, the Roman bath, the Ionic portico at the Lion's Harbor, the baths of Faustina, and the early Christian basilica near the shrine of Aesculapius,—a list which gives an excellent idea of the wide range of interests involved in this excavation. The second part of the official publication appeared during the year.

For Ephesus the latest reports cover the years 1905-7. The buildings along the paved street which leads from the theater to the Magnesian Gate were more thoroughly examined and the Hellenistic agora and the church of St. Mary with its baptistry were cleared so as to show the earlier forms as well as the later changes. The Magnesian Gate was shown to have a wide central passageway and two narrower side passages, with lions flanking the pillars. The space in front of the Library was cleared and in it various architectural fragments were brought together in such a way as to form a sort of architectural museum. At the top of the ramp which leads up from this open space to the street the foundation of a round building of Hellenistic times was discovered, and the store of inscriptions was considerably increased. During the year the results of Mr. Hogarth's work at the temple of Diana in 1906 were published by the British Museum.

At Pergamum the Germans worked mostly in the neighborhood of the great gymnasium. Nearby they found the ruins of a temple with a triple statue base, identified with some probability as a temple of Aesculapius, Hermes, and Heracles, remains of several large halls, and many inscriptions. In the lower city an amphitheater, a stadium,

and a large bath have been explored. In the plain outside the town, the largest of the tumuli, measuring about 500 meters in circumference, which is supposed to be the tomb of one of the kings, has been examined sufficiently to show that it was surrounded by a wall and had a flight of steps leading to the top. The latest official report, covering the years 1906-7, is published in the *Athenische Mittheilungen* for 1908, pp. 327-441, pls. 18-26.

Among the islands of the Aegean, Crete again deserves the first consideration, and it is pleasant to note that the most important work has this year been done by an American. Mr. Seager, whose work at Psēfra was mentioned in last year's report, this year attacked Moklós, another islet off the northern coast, and discovered another settlement which had apparently been inhabited from the Early Minoan age. The earliest town appears to have been destroyed at the beginning of the Middle Minoan period, during which a poor village occupied the site, and then at the beginning of the Late Minoan age the town was rebuilt and lasted until the time of the catastrophe which destroyed the later palace at Knossos and the settlements at Gourniá and Psēfra. The destruction was evidently by fire, for all the houses showed traces of burning and among the débris, in a number of cases, human remains were discovered. In the town itself comparatively little was found, but in the necropolis many striking finds were made. Six of the graves are chamber tombs of the Early Minoan period, built of large slabs set on end, with a very large slab to close the entrance. In them were many beautifully made stone vases of alabaster, steatite, limestone, breccia, and (more rarely) marble, with walls in some cases as thin as those of a modern teacup; gold diadems, pins, chains, and pendants, recalling the finds in the circle of graves at Mycenae, but with simpler and ruder ornamentation; ivory seals; short, triangular dagger blades such as have been found elsewhere in Early Minoan graves; and clay vases of various Early Minoan types. Besides the six chamber tombs, eighteen smaller graves were opened, some of which were contemporary with the earliest settlement, others with the rude Middle Minoan village. These were less splendidly furnished, yet they are said to have contained 130 stone vases, 150 gold ornaments, 300 vases of terra cotta, and a good many seals and weapons, some of the daggers showing

the elongated form of the Middle Minoan period. Finally, above these earlier graves there were a number of burials belonging to the Middle Minoan III and Late Minoan I periods. All but one of these consisted of inverted jars containing bones of children. The single exception, a Late Minoan I grave, contained, together with two seal stones and several large bowls, the most important single find, a gold signet ring with a design in intaglio on the bezel. In the center a goddess is seated with her sacred tree in a boat, which has the bow shaped like a horse's head. The boat appears to be moving away from the shore, where a door suggests a small shrine. The goddess is beckoning to a flaming shield of the familiar figure-of-eight type, which seems to be flying toward her from the shrine. Higher up in the field are two objects, one probably a double axe, the other of uncertain interpretation. That the subject is a religious one seems certain, and this ring is undoubtedly to be ranked with the similar gold rings from Mycenae as a most important monument for the study of early religion.

These finds at Moklós, like those made at Pseíra last year, emphasize the density of the population along the northern coast of Crete during the prehistoric period. That the same conditions prevailed in the southern part of the island, in the plain of Messará, has been shown by investigations carried on for several years by Dr. Xanthoudides of the Museum at Candia. In the neighborhood of the modern village of Koumása traces of no less than seven prehistoric settlements have been discovered within a radius of three miles. All of them belong to the Early Minoan period, and are further interesting because the tombs prove that at this time cremation was not at all uncommon, though the practice was later given up.

In the great palace at Knossos, exploration of the corridor or *cryptoporticus* on the southern front, part of which was discovered in 1907, led to the discovery of a new complex of rooms west of the palace proper, perhaps an official residence of some sort, to accommodate which the corridor had been deliberately cut into at the close of an early period in the history of the palace. Between the back wall of this building and the cutting below the inner line of the *cryptoporticus* were found many blocks from the upper part of the palace and many small relics which had evidently fallen here at the

time of the great catastrophe—fragments of vases of clay and stone, bits of painted stucco, bronze figures, and so forth. The most striking bit is a piece of an ivory plaque with a wonderfully undercut relief representing a griffin seizing a bull. A curious find was a rough stone box containing samples of tesserae for mosaic work—rock crystal of two kinds, clear and smoked, amethyst, beryl, lapis lazuli, copper and gold. The deep, rock-cut vault under the southern porch of the palace was only partially explored owing to the difficulty and danger with which the work was attended, but enough was done to show that its floor lies some fifty-two feet below the original summit of the cupola. Its early date is shown by the fact that the earliest palace foundations are carried deep down into it, and that the latest remains in the filling belong to the very beginning of the Middle Minoan period. West of the great palace, on the hill approached by the paved road excavated some years ago, a new residence or “Little Palace” was excavated, covering an area of over 9,400 square feet, and with a frontage of 114 feet. It dates from the end of the Middle Minoan or the beginning of the Late Minoan period, and shows no less than four stairways, a “pillar room,” and other features similar to those of the great palace. The most remarkable object found here was a “rhyton” of steatite in the shape of a bull’s head; the nostrils are inlaid in shell, the eye is formed by a piece of rock crystal, hollowed out underneath and painted to resemble iris and pupil, the horns were apparently of wood covered with gold foil.

At Phaistos, the Italians completely excavated the outer walls of the palace on the south and southwest sides, and further examination of the neolithic deposit under the building brought to light remains of a trapezoidal house. But the most interesting find on this site is a disc of terra cotta, about six and one-quarter inches in diameter, inscribed with pictographic characters. There are more than one hundred and twenty of these on each side of the disc, arranged between lines which run in spirals from the center to the edge. This is the first long inscription found in the early Cretan script. More important still, the characters are not scratched, as they are on all the other Cretan tablets, but impressed with stamps or types, so that the process is a primitive kind of printing, a fresh proof, if any were needed, of the inventiveness of the prehistoric Cretans. The characters are

of many sorts, including human figures, heads, animals, birds, fish, trees, plants and utensils, and many agree with forms found on the seal stones.

The Italians also continued their work at Priniá, and not only completed the excavation of the temple from which the archaic sculptures recovered in 1907 came, but also discovered a second temple. The earlier temple was simple in form, consisting only of pronaos and cella. In the center of the cella was a rectangular sacrificial pit, lined with stones which showed traces of burning and containing burnt clay and animals' bones. Two column bases in the cella suggest a comparison with the ritual pillars found so often in the sanctuaries of the Minoan age. The later temple shows a more developed form, with pronaos, cella, and opisthodomos, and has only one base in the cella, apparently for an altar rather than a column.

Finally, in connection with Crete, attention may be called to the recent publication of the important results of the excavations at Gourniá, conducted by Mrs. Hawes (Miss Boyd).

At Rhodes, Dr. Kinch discovered a Mycenaean graveyard near the site of Lindos, and excavated a large part of the town of the historical period at the southern end of the island, together with its necropolis. He reports the discovery of two sanctuaries, one inside the walls of the town and one outside near the harbor, and of pottery of many early kinds, proto-Corinthian, Corinthian, Naucratic, Cypriote, Ionic, and so forth. This not only proves an extensive trade in the period before 500 B. C., but should be of very great importance for the study of Greek ceramics. Dr. Kinch's book on the excavations at Lindos is said to be nearly ready.

At Delos, the explorations of the French have been continued, but I have seen no account of their results in 1908, except a brief statement that they discovered a public fountain and in it a large bronze bas-relief, the only monument of this kind ever found at Delos. It is reported an excellent work of the Hellenistic period, representing a sacrifice to Hecate.

On the mainland of Greece the prosecution of the American excavations at Corinth led to the clearing up of several doubtful points. The western boundary of the temenos of Apollo was determined by

the discovery of cuttings in the rock for the lower courses of a wall, and on the north side of the temple, in a deep trench, parts of the bounding wall of the time of Augustus were found, preserved to a height of twelve to fifteen feet. Below this were traces of a stoa, which evidently formed the decoration of this side of the precinct in Greek times. At the northwest corner of the agora, the end of the northwest stoa was cleared, and a broad flight of steps leading to the higher level west of the agora was uncovered. This stairway was largely built of materials taken from an earlier gateway. Many of the poros blocks are covered with well-preserved stucco, and one of them still has inscribed on it the name of Cn. Babbius Philinus, who built the round structure mentioned in last year's report. By the discovery of the outside wall of the theater the dimensions of that structure can be determined more exactly. Among the single finds are a curious late statue made from an architrave block, and a mould for a terra cotta Athena of fifth-century type, many fragments of geometric and proto-Corinthian vases, and a hydria of the Fikellura type. The latter was found with other vase fragments in a curious pocket above the level of the Roman market place, where apparently the ground was left undisturbed when the level of the market place was lowered in Roman times.

The work of the British School at Sparta was again very largely devoted to the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia. The principal result was the recovery of a very early temple below the level of the temple of the sixth century, and evidently contemporary with the earliest altar. Of this building only parts of two walls are preserved; the rest was destroyed by the building of the later temple. The preserved portions consist of foundation walls of small unworked stones and vertical slabs. Above these was found a mass of burned earth, which showed that the walls were made of unburnt brick. In the center of the building is a row of flat stones, and opposite these are other flat stones built into the side and end walls. These probably served as bases for wooden beams, of which those at the sides formed a framework for the brick walls and those in the center were pillars supporting the roof. The date of this early temple cannot be later than the eighth century B. C. It ranks, therefore, as one of the oldest, if not the oldest temple in Greece, and confirms the theory advanced

by Dörpfeld after his study of the Heraeum at Olympia that the Doric temple is derived from an early structure of wood and unburnt brick. In the lower levels about the early temple, as in the levels about the altar, many votive offerings were found, especially some excellent carved ivories. One of these represents Prometheus torn by the eagle, another a Centaur stabbed by a Lapith. Among the many fragments of pottery found here the most important belong to the so-called "Cyrenaic" class. The fragments of this sort are very numerous and it is reported that the development can be traced in such a way as to make it probable that the "Cyrenaic" pottery is really Spartan—a theory which had been advanced before, but without sufficient evidence.

South of Sparta, the work at the site of the throne of Amyclaeon Apollo, which was left unfinished at the death of Professor Furtwängler, has been completed at the expense of the Greek Archaeological Society, and the results are to be published as a tribute to the memory of the great German archaeologist.

At Athens, the Greek Society began the clearing of the ancient agora with an excavation just east of the "Theseum," but as yet no important finds have been made. The work of piecing together the fragments of sculpture in the Acropolis Museum made considerable progress. Especially Dr. Heberdey, of the Austrian School, succeeded in restoring one of the pediment groups of the Old Temple of Athena. In the center is a lioness attacking a bull, while a huge lion faces her. On each side was a serpent. Fragments of an eagle were also identified, but its position cannot yet be determined.

At Sunium Dr. Stais made further investigations about the temple and found more fragments of statues and other votive offerings injured by the Persians, including the shins of the colossal Apollo which is now in the National Museum at Athens.

Farther north, at Rhitsóna in Boeotia, the site of ancient Mycalessus, where Professor Burrows excavated a series of sixth-century tombs in the fall of 1907, a number of other graves, partly of the sixth century and partly of Hellenistic times, were explored by Mr. Ure of the British School. The earlier tombs contained many vases and archaic figures, as well as some bronze and silver. The later graves contained simple black-glazed pottery and statuettes of the Tanagra

type. The excavation is of considerable importance because the graves in this district have rarely been carefully investigated and because the earlier graves show that the Boeotian geometric ware continued to be made down to the latter part of the sixth century. It was found together with Attic black-figured ware and even with early red-figured vases.

Near the railway station at Chaeronea a large tumulus was investigated by Dr. Soteriades and found to contain human skeletons, bones of animals, stone implements, neolithic vases, and terra cotta idols. It is evidently a burial mound dating from the neolithic period, like some smaller mounds in Phocis which were also examined by Dr. Soteriades. The pottery exhibits many analogies to neolithic ware from Thessaly and farther north. The finest specimens are decorated with geometric patterns in red on a white ground, like the ware found some years ago by Dr. Tsountas at Dhimini and Sesklo in Thessaly. Another variety has white designs on a fine black ground, and so resembles the Cretan Kamares ware, though it is very doubtful if there is any relation between the two.

Even more important for the neolithic period in northern Greece was the work of Mr. Wace and Mr. Droop of the British School at Zerélia near Almyró in Phthiotis. This has long been considered the site of Itonus, a theory which is now disproved by the scantiness of the Greek remains. As if to compensate for this, however, the excavators discovered a deposit of neolithic remains from six to eight meters thick, consisting of débris from no less than eight settlements, one above the other and easily distinguishable by the layers of burnt mud brick resulting from the destruction of the huts. In the earliest settlement the pottery has red-on-white decoration similar to that of the pottery from the tumulus of Chaeronea. In the latest settlement, though no bronze was found, several fragments of late Mycenaean ware came to light. This suggests several interesting conclusions. On the one hand, the Mycenaean sherds, which undoubtedly represent imported ware, make it impossible to date the last settlement earlier than about 1200 B.C., and suggest that the neolithic civilization lingered on in northern Greece long after the use of bronze was known in the southern region; and on the other, the earliest settlement with its red-on-white pottery must be dated well before

2,000 B.C., probably in the first half of the third millennium, as is suggested by the excavators.

During the year, Dr. Arvanitopoulos, the discoverer of the painted stelae at Pagasae, explored five more towers and found many more stelae, which, like the others, have been placed in the local museum at Volo. He has also published some of the best specimens, so that it is now possible to form an estimate of the importance of these monuments. The subjects show many analogies to stelae with relief decoration. Scenes from daily life, parting scenes, where one figure clasps the hand of another, the funerary banquet, and sacrificial scenes are common. The most remarkable of the stelae represents the death of a woman in childbirth. The woman lies on a bed in a chamber which is represented in considerable detail. Only her head and breast are preserved. At the foot of the bed stood a man gazing intently and sorrowfully at the woman. Little more than the head of this figure is preserved, but the face is remarkable for its realism and pathos. Behind the bed stands a nurse, holding the child in her arms, and in the doorway the head and shoulders of a fourth figure can be seen. On account of the skilful grouping and composition, the realism, and the delight in picturesque details, Dr. Arvanitopoulos places the paintings in the Hellenistic period, and this date is confirmed by one of the monuments, which commemorates a soldier killed at the capture of Phthiotic Thebes by Philip V in 217 B.C. The best paintings show a knowledge of the principles of perspective and chiaroscuro greatly in advance of what was to be expected from the vase-paintings and the wall-paintings of Pompeii. A recent report states that Dr. Arvanitopoulos has discovered a stoa some 170 feet long, dating from the fourth or the third century B.C., and foundations for a temple, measuring some forty-five by thirty feet. The walls of the stoa were covered with fine stucco and were apparently decorated with paintings.

A consideration of the year's work in western Greece takes us back again to the prehistoric period, since practically all the important undertakings in this region were directed or inspired by Dr. Dörpfeld and carried out primarily with a desire to strengthen his Leucas-Ithaca theory by finding on the mainland traces of civilization similar to that which he has discovered at Leucas. This year Dr.

Dörpfeld met with considerable success. At Olympia, further investigation between the Pelopium, the Heraeum, and the Metroum brought to light, below the layer of geometric bronzes, the foundations of no less than six houses, four of which have a semicircular apse attached to a rectangular room. No metal was found about these walls, but stone implements, obsidian and flint flakes, and hand-made, monochrome pottery similar to that of Leucas. The succession of periods is clearest under the northeast corner of the Pelopium. Below the boundary wall of the classical period comes a layer containing bronzes and other objects of the geometric period, then the apse of a prehistoric house, and below this a child's grave. These finds certainly seem to prove Dr. Dörpfeld's contention that Olympia was inhabited long before the Dorian invasion, though they do not prove that the early inhabitants were Achaeans. Prehistoric potsherds were also found on Mount Cronius and on the hill just east of Olympia which has long been held to be the site of Pisa.

South of Olympia Dr. Dörpfeld completed the excavation of the three beehive tombs near Zacháro, at the site which he identifies with the Homeric Pylos (he now refers to this site by the name of Kakóvatos, another village in the neighborhood), and found further evidence for dating them in the same period as the great beehive tomb at Mycenae. On some low hills between Samikon and the seashores now called Kleidi, he discovered a prehistoric settlement, which he identifies with Arene, described in *Il.* xi, 723 as lying between Pylos and the Alpheus. In connection with Dr. Dörpfeld's excavations, two of his assistants, Mr. Müller and Mr. Weege, cleared a small Doric temple discovered near Kombothekra, and identified it as a temple of Artemis Limnatis by means of a bronze mirror with the archaic inscription *ἱερὸν Ἀρτάμιτος Λιμνάτιος* and a later inscription on a bowl, *Ἀρτεμι Πολεμαρχὺς ἀνέθηκε*.

At Leucas some work was done in the so-called palace of Ulysses, without important results. Nearby, however, five stone grave circles were found, enclosing shaft-graves which present some analogies to graves previously found at Leucas and to the shaft-graves of Mycenae. The best graves had been pillaged, but one contained three bronze daggers. In these, Dr. Dörpfeld argues, we have the royal graves belonging to the palace. It is announced that no further work is

to be done at present at Leucas. Early in 1908, Dr. Dörpfeld published his *Vierter Brief über Leukas-Ithaka: die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen von 1907*, and now a complete publication of results is promised.

From Rome the most interesting news of the year is the adoption of a plan for the construction of a *Zona Monumentale*, a system of boulevards and parks to extend from the Forum and the Palatine to the Porta San Sebastiano (the ancient Porta Appia) on the one hand, and on the other to the Circus Maximus and the Porta San Paolo (the ancient Porta Ostiensis). This will result in a permanent and attractive setting for many of the most important ruins. The plan is said to include a great avenue, one hundred meters wide, from the church of SS. Nereo ed Achilleo to the Palatine and then by the Colosseum to the Strada in Miranda. From this boulevard three smaller avenues, fifty meters wide, will lead to the Porta Latina, the Porta Metrovia, and the Porta San Sebastiano. For this work the government has voted 6,000,000 lire, and it is hoped that the whole can be completed by 1911. It is also reported that the modern gas works are to be removed from the site of the Circus Maximus and that this great building is to be reconstructed and used for games.

In the excavations in and near the Forum, some progress was made in clearing the Basilica Aemilia, and at the eastern end of the Basilica of Maxentius the floor of one of the rooms of Nero's Golden House was uncovered. It is paved with polygonal fragments of glass, pale green and dark blue in color, arranged in a geometric pattern. Commendatore Boni's principal attention, however, was directed to the *summa sacra via* on the Velia. In the upper layers here there are two parallel lines of heavy foundations, made up of fragments of tufa, travertine, terra cotta, and marble, evidently from a late fortification. There are traces of towers and interior passage ways. The whole very probably dates from the time of the Frangipani, who in the middle ages, probably about 1,000 A. D., included all this part of Rome in a great fortress. Inside these late walls were found traces of ancient *horrea* and other buildings. The most interesting early ruins are near the arch of Titus, where the later foundations cut through a house of the late republic or the early empire. Many parts of the mosaic floors are preserved, and below them is an exten-

sive system of underground passages, courts, and chambers, some with arrangements for beds. One chamber showed some twenty coats of paint and whitewash. Underneath the arch of Titus remains of earlier buildings were discovered and especially two walls which Boni regards as belonging to the earlier temple of Jupiter Stator. On the right of the Clivus Palatinus was found a shrine for the Lares Publici, whose worship was restored by Augustus.

The chance finds of the year include a new piece of the Servian wall and traces of a prehistoric necropolis on the Quirinal, discovered in the convent garden of S. Susanna in laying foundations for the new Ministry of Agriculture; a marble statue of an Amazon found on the site of the gardens of Sallust, where so many statues have been found in recent years; and a remarkably well-preserved sarcophagus, discovered in the Vicolo Malbarba (the ancient Via Collatina), near the gate of San Lorenzo. The sarcophagus was protected by an outer case. It bears no inscription, but has on the front a portrait supported by Victories between barbarians and armor, and on the other sides representations of victories over barbarians. Mention may also be made, perhaps, of a large relief representing Antinous as a rustic deity, found in 1907, but only published last year. The relief was discovered in the ruins of a villa near Torre del Padiglione, some thirty miles south of Rome, in the course of operations conducted by the Fondi Rustici institute, which is trying to reclaim the malarial portions of the Campagna. It is a large slab of marble, some five feet by two, almost perfectly preserved. Antinous stands before a small altar with a pine cone on the top, holding a pruning knife in his right hand. In his left he apparently held a bunch of grapes, now lost. Above is a vine and behind the figure, the figure of a dog. On the altar is the inscription *Ἀντωνίανος Ἀφροδισιεύς ἐποίησεν*. Other works of the early second century made by sculptors of Aphrodisias are known, but the name of Antonianus is new. The excellent workmanship of the relief marks him as one of the most important artists of the group.

At Pompeii a number of grave monuments have been discovered outside the Vesuvian gate. The most noteworthy consists of a slender shaft surmounted by a sundial, with a semicircular seat at the base. The inscription states that the monument was erected by a certain

Septimia for her daughter, and that the town granted the site and 2,000 sesterces for the funeral. The sundial is said to be identical with the one that is represented in the Mosaic of the Philosophers now in the Naples Museum.

At Populonia sixty-four new tombs were opened, the earliest of the Villanova type, the latest of the third century B.C. One curious grave in the shape of a cradle contained the body of a child, entirely covered with ornaments of bronze and amber. At Turin, the excavation of the Roman theater discovered in 1899 under the Palazzo Reale has been completed.

A recent report states that the Italian government proposes to set aside 60,000 lire for preliminary excavations at Herculaneum and has passed a law by which all the antiquities found are to be the property of the state, with the result that the householders of Resina are demanding exorbitant prices for their holdings, and it is very doubtful if anything can be done at present.